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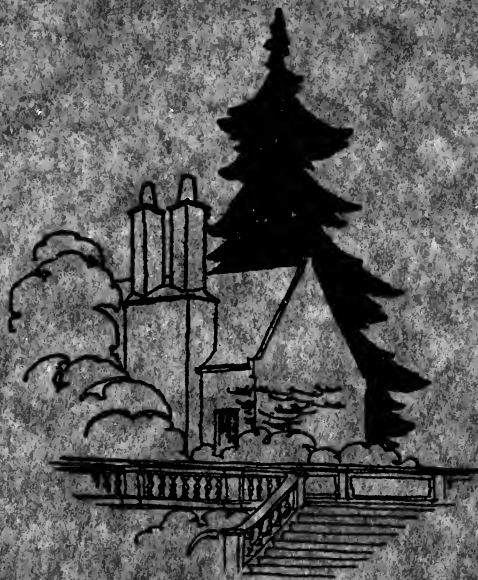
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# Windsor Gardens

George J. Windsor



# STANDARD HANDBOOK

OF THE

# Westcroft Gardens

Grosse Ile,  
Michigan

TELEPHONE TRENTON 234



This booklet of

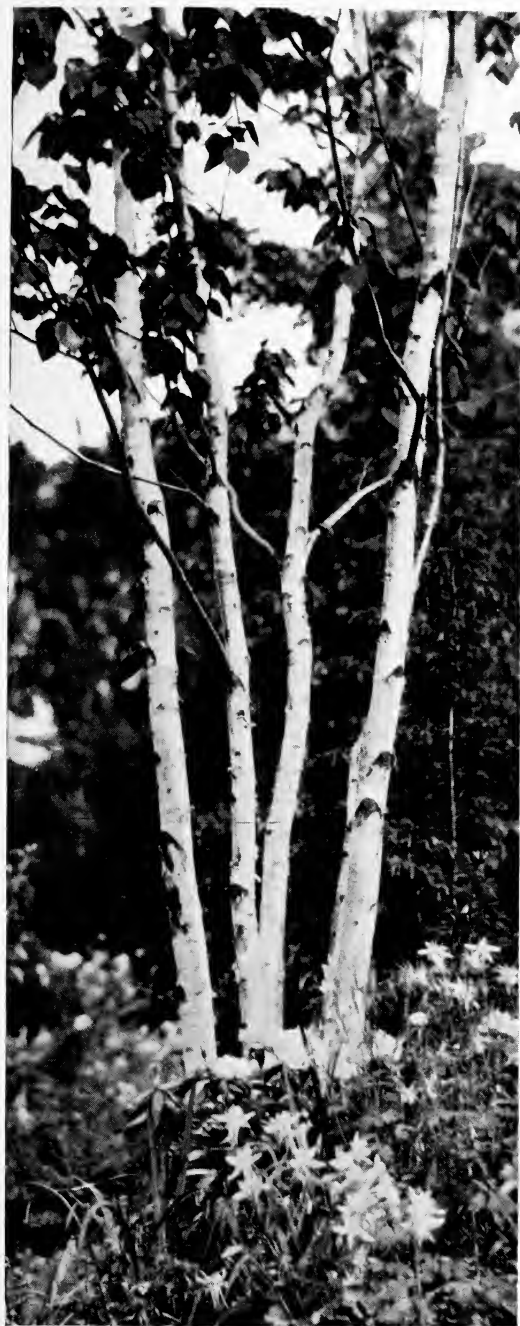
SHRUBS  
EVERGREENS  
TREES  
and  
VINES

may be preserved as  
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book of stock grown  
at our nurseries.

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PRICE LIST SUPPLEMENT  
will be mailed  
each season.



Our Perennial Alpine  
Plant Catalogue will  
be mailed on request.



*A Clump of White Birch*

## General Information

**WE OFFER** an assorted line of hardy, carefully grown, thoroughly acclimated Trees, Evergreens, Conifers, Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Garden Supplies.

We are pleased to assist customers in laying out their grounds or gardens and to make helpful suggestions with regard to the selection of suitable varieties of plants. Customers are invited to our nursery to inspect our stock.

People who are planning gardens are welcome to visit the nursery during the summer season when they can see and compare the different types of trees, shrubs and plants in foliage or bloom.

**MR. ERNEST STANTON**, Landscape Architect, will furnish complete Landscape Plans to persons requiring professional advice.

**PRICES** in this catalog cancel all previous lists and quotations and are subject to change without notice. **Prices include packing, except on especially bulky pieces**, for which cost of packing will be extra, and are **F. O. B. our shipping point**, or for local delivery, F. O. B. customer's place if within 25 miles of our Nursery.

**STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED** by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the specimens selected, irrespective of catalog prices.

**TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER**, except to persons who furnish approved references. For such customers accounts will be opened.

**SHIPMENTS.** On account of their bulky nature, orders of Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens consigned to points outside of the Detroit area will be shipped by express, charges collect, unless specifically instructed otherwise. We endeavor to make shipments by the fastest and most economical method and use our best judgment, depending on the size and weight of the shipment. In early spring or late fall heavy shipments may be made by freight. Express or truck shipment in late spring will save delay and insure quick and safe arrival of your order.

**OUR SHIPPING SEASONS** begin about April 1st and about September 1st.

**WE ENDEAVOR** to have all goods true to name, in full count, up to grade and in good condition when packed. We will not be responsible for any amount greater than the purchase price, should stock prove otherwise.

**WE GIVE NO GUARANTEE** on the life of stock, as we have no control after it leaves our Nursery.

**ALL GOODS TRAVEL AT THE PURCHASER'S RISK AND EXPENSE** unless otherwise specified.

**ALL CLAIMS** for damage in transit must be made against delivering carrier.

**ALL ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO** previous sale and condition of stock.

**A CONVENIENT ORDER FORM** will be found in the back of this book.

## Flowering Shrubs

*PRICES on all shrubs will be found in the Price List Supplement inside of back cover.*

### ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum.

BUSH ARALIA. A graceful shrub with arching branches and bright green shining foliage. Excellent for rocky banks and slopes.

### ALTHEA—HIBISCUS

See page 8.

### AMYGDALUS persica. 15 ft.

FLOWERING PEACH. Double white, red or pink flowers.

### AMELANCHIER canadensis. 10 ft.

DOWNY SHADBLOW. SERVICE BERRY. A native bush with profuse white flowers before the leaves appear in the spring. Produces edible fruit in July.

### ARALIA spinosa. 15 ft.

HERCULES CLUB. Straight, erect stems, very prickly. Leaves from 18 to 30 inches long, giving a subtropical appearance. Large terminal clusters of white flowers.



*Azalea Calendulacea.*

### AZALEA calendulacea. 10 ft.

FLAME AZALEA. Erect branches, hairy, bright green leaves. Tubular to funnel-shaped, bright orange yellow to orange red flowers in terminal umbels. One of the earliest and showiest varieties.

#### A. canescens. 3 ft.

RHODORA. The first of the native types to bloom. Small clusters of rosy purple flowers appear before the leaves. Fragrant.

#### A. nudiflorum. 6 ft.

PINKSTER FLOWER. Flowers pink to white. A profuse bloomer.

#### A. poukanensis. 3 ft.

KOREAN AZALEA. Shorter and broader flowers. Purple-lilac, May. Flowers freely as a small plant.

#### A. schlippenbachi. 5 ft.

ROYAL AZALEA. Pale rose colored flowers, 2 to 3 ins. across, upper lobes spotted reddish brown.

#### A. yodogawa. 3 ft.

YEDOENSE AZALEA. Similar to the Korean Azalea with double, rosy-lilac flowers, spotted reddish brown.

**BERBERIS thunbergi.** 5 ft.

THUNBERG'S JAPANESE BARBARY. A dense, low-spreading shrub especially valuable for hedges, borders along driveways, etc. Stems covered with small thorns. Small, green leaves; rather inconspicuous flowers. Elliptic, globular fruit of a brilliant color persists throughout the winter. The leaves turn a bright scarlet during the fall. The fruit attracts birds during the winter. Very hardy in any situation and will endure a partial shade. For hedges, set 18-inch plants 18 inches apart, center to center.

**B. thunbergi atropurpurea.**

PURPLE LEAVED BARBARY. New red leaved Japanese Barbary. Identical in habit and growth to the above, except that the leaves are a bright red to reddish green color.

**B. thunbergi minor.**

DWARF BOX BARBARY. A low-growing form not exceeding 2 ft. Small leaves about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long.

**BUDDLEIA davidiana.** 8 ft.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. SUMMER FLOWERING LILAC. Dark green leaves 4 to 6 ins. long. Flowers in dense, terminal, erect or nodding panicles 4 to 10 ins. long; lilac with orange yellow centers. July to September. Buddleias are likely to die back each winter. The old canes should be cut back to the ground each spring. New shoots will quickly replace the old ones. The flowers of Buddleia attract butterflies and humming birds during the summer months.

**B. farquahri.** 6 ft.

FARQUAHR'S BUTTERFLY BUSH. Similar to the above except that the leaves are smaller and less numerous. The flowers are slightly lighter in color.

**CARAGANA arborescens.** 12 ft.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE. A spiny shrub with yellow or pinkish flowers, followed by seed pods from 2 to 4 ins. long. Prefers a sandy soil and a sunny location.

**CERCIS canadensis.** 25 ft.

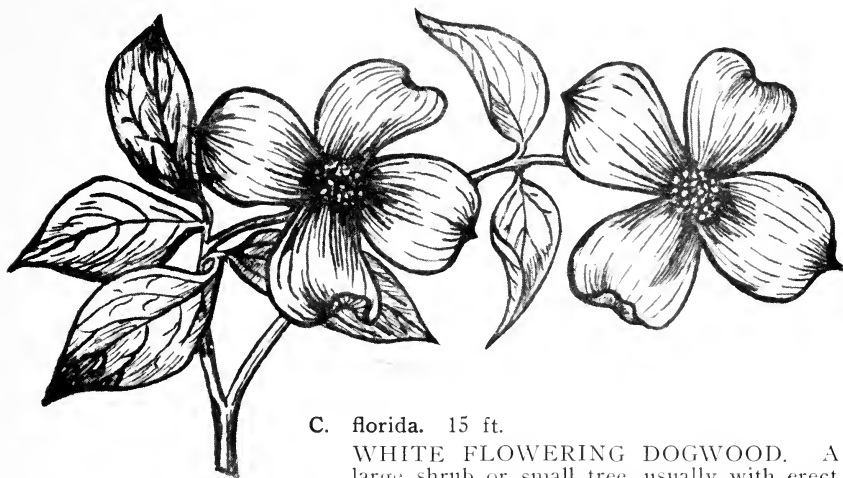
RED BUD. Broad round leaves. Rosy pink flowers precede the appearance of foliage in the early spring. A desirable ornamental tree for our northern gardens.

## Cornus ... The Dogwoods

**CORNUS alba sibirica.** 10 ft.

REDTWIG DOGWOOD. Stems erect with bright blood red branches, glaucous when young. Flat cymes of small cream colored flowers, 1 to 3 ins. across, followed by bluish white fruits. The bright red bark makes an interesting winter effect when planted with other shrubs and makes a pleasing contrast with the Yellowtwigged Dogwood (*C. leutea*).





*White Flowering  
Dogwood*

**C. florida.** 15 ft.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A large shrub or small tree, usually with erect spreading or horizontal branches. Leaves dark green above, whitish underneath. Flowers white or pinkish white, 3 to 4 ins. across. Scarlet fruit. Grows as an underplanting in wooded or shady places and also in sunny

situations. Excellent when planted with evergreens and in naturalistic plantings.

**C. florida rubra.** 15 ft.

PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Similar to the above, except with pink flowers.

**C. kousa.** 10 ft.

KOUSA DOGWOOD. A variety of Japanese origin with large white flowers similar to C. Florida. Branches more slender, leaves smaller and more deeply veined.

**C. leutea.** 10 ft.

YELLOWTWIG DOGWOOD. Similar to C. sibirica except the branches are a bright golden yellow during the winter months.

**CORYLUS americana.** 8 ft.

AMERICAN HAZELNUT. Broad oval, rather leathery leaves, irregularly toothed. Flowers appear before the leaves in long pendulous catkins, followed by the edible Hazelnut which ripens in early fall.

**CYDONIA japonica.**

JAPANESE QUINCE. An excellent shrub with showy, dazzling scarlet flowers in May, followed by yellow quince-shaped fruits in October. Glossy dark green foliage. Rather slow growing and prefers a heavy slightly moist soil.

# Cotoneaster

## Chinese Cotoneasters

**T**HIS group of shrubs is of recent introduction and is rapidly becoming popular. None has showy flowers, but few shrubs, if any, surpass them in beauty of form and texture of foliage. The autumn coloring of the leaves is exceptional and the black or red berries remain on the plants most of the winter.

**C. acutifolia.** 8 ft.

**PEKING COTONEASTER.** A shrub with spreading, ascending branches. Leaves oblong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ins. long. Flowers nodding, in clusters of from 2 to 5, May. Round black fruits  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across, September. Foliage glossy dark green above, slightly downy underneath. Bark dark and shiny.

**C. dammeri (C. Humilisum).** 1 ft.

**TRAILING COTONEASTER.** A prostrate shrub with trailing, often rooting branches. Glabrous, oblong leaves, 1 in. long. Red fruit.

**C. divaricata.** 6 ft.

**SPREADING COTONEASTER.** An erect-growing shrub with lustrous green leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  ins. long. Pink flowers in June. Brightly colored foliage and showy red berries in the autumn.

**C. foveolata.** 10 ft.

Spreading branches with glabrous leaves 2 to 3 ins. long. Pink flowers in June, black fruit nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across during the autumn. This variety is one of the best for fall coloring.

**C. franchetti.**

**FRANCHET COTONEASTER.** An upright twiggy shrub with spreading branches. Rather thick, elliptic leaves 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. long, downy underneath. Small pinkish flowers in June followed by round orange red fruit in September and October. Holds foliage until late in the season.

**C. horizontalis.** 3 ft.

**ROCK COTONEASTER.** See page 19.

**C. hupehensis.** 5 ft.

**HUPEH COTONEASTER.** Slender spreading branches covered with a soft down while young. Elliptic, shiny leaves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. across. Flowers white with yellow anthers. Nearly round red fruit. This variety is one of the best of the Cotoneasters for bloom.

**C. integerrima.** 4 ft.

**EUROPEAN COTONEASTER.** Oval leaves, 1 to 2 ins. long, dark, shiny green. Flowers pale pink, June. Fruit bright red, August.

**C. microphylla.** 4 ft.

**ROCKSPRAY COTONEASTER.** Erect, spreading branches; round to oval leaves, shiny green above, whitish gray underneath. Fruit bright red. Very decorative and hardy.

**C. zabeli.** 6 ft.

Branches slender, spreading. Leaves oval, pubescent above, grayish underneath,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. long. Flowers pink, followed by round red fruit  $\frac{1}{3}$  in. across.

**DEUTZIA. gracilis.** 3 ft.

SLENDER DEUTZIA. A low-growing form, with bright green foliage and produces large clusters of graceful white flowers. June.

**D. lemoine.** 4 ft.

LEMOINE DEUTZIA. Slender, often arching branches; leaves oblong-lance shaped, 1 to 2 ins. long. Flowers in racemes, pure white. Petals erect or somewhat spreading,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across. May.

**D. candidissima.** 6 ft.

SNOWFLAKE DEUTZIA. Erect-growing stems with dull green leaves, 2 to 3 ins. long. Flowers pure white and double.

**D. Pride of Rochester.** 10 ft.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER DEUTZIA. A vigorous-growing sort, with a profusion of double white flowers, tinted pink.

**ELEAGNUS angustifolia.** 15 ft.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. Useful for screen plantings. Leaves light green above, silvery gray underneath. Branches inclined to be spiny. Flowers yellow; fruit oval shaped, yellow, hanging until late in the fall.

**EUONYMUS alatus.** 8 ft.

WINGED EUONYMOUS. WINGED BURNING BUSH. Stiff spreading branches with from 2 to 4 broad corky wings. Leaves sharply toothed, 2 ins. long, dark green. Fruit in September and October. Caps purplish, seeds brown with orange aril. The foliage turns to brilliant shades of red in the autumn.

**E. europeus.** 15 ft.

EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. Oblong, pointed, scalloped leaves, slightly purplish above. Flowers yellow. Conspicuous fruit in September and October. Caps purplish pink, seeds pink to orange. Fruit attracts birds.

**EXOCHORDA grandiflora.** 8 ft.

PEARL BUSH. Slender branched shrubs with thin light green leaves and showy white pearl-shaped flowers in June. Clusters of winged seeds appear in August.

**FORSYTHIA intermedia.** 8 ft.

BORDER FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL. Erect or arching branches. Leaves 3 to 4 ins., oblong pointed, coarsely serrate. A profusion of solitary golden yellow flowers appear on the barren branches in April or early May. Cut branches will bloom during the late winter if placed in water in a warm room.

**F. spectabilis.** 8 ft.

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA. Shrub more upright than the above with flowers of a slightly paler color. A useful shrub for border plantings.

**HAMAMELIS virginica.** 15 ft.

WITCH HAZEL. Cordate leaves, 4 to 6 ins. long, coarsely toothed and pubescent underneath. Yellow flowers in October. Excellent for dry or sandy locations.



*Hibiscus syriacus*—*Althea*.

**HIBISCUS syriacus.** 15 ft.

**ROSE OF SHARON. ALTHEA.** A many branched tree-shaped bush with glabrous 3-lobed leaves. A popular shrub blooming in August and September. Grows well in any sunny situation and moist to well-drained soil.

**HYDRANGEA arborescens.** 5 ft.

**SMOOTH HYDRANGEA.** Round green leaves 3 to 4 ins. long. Flowers in terminal clusters 4 to 6 ins. across, pure white. A showy summer flowering shrub. Will thrive in shady locations and prefers a moist soil.

**H. paniculata grandiflora.** 10 ft.

**PEEGEE OR PANICLE HYDRANGEA.** Enormous heads of white flowers which change to pink. July to September. Hydrangeas should be pruned each season to insure large-sized panicles of flowers.

**KOLKOWITZIA amabilis.** 6 ft.

**BEAUTYBUSH.** A small shrub with slender hairy branches. Leaves rather small, rounded, slightly hairy above and densely hairy underneath. Flowers white, flushed pink. This shrub was recently introduced from China and has been a very popular novelty.

**KERRIA japonica.** 5 ft.

**GLOBEFLOWER or KERRIA.** A dense slender-branched, green-twigged shrub. Stems erect or arching. Leaves clear green, somewhat toothed. An abundance of solitary flowers  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across of a bright golden yellow appear in June.

**K. japonica fl. pl.**

**DOUBLE GLOBEFLOWER.** Similar to above, except double yellow flowers.

**LIGUSTRUM ibolium.** 10 ft.

**IBOLIUM PRIVET.** A truly hardy type with rounded, dark green, shiny leaves which hang on until late in the fall. This variety possesses all of the merits of California Privet combined with the hardiness of Amur River Privet. The best Privet hedging plant for Northern gardens.

**L. ibota, Regel's.** 6 ft.

**REGEL'S PRIVET.** A dense shrub with horizontally spreading branches. Leaves more oblong than other types and slightly pubescent. Small creamy white flowers appear in clusters; blue-black fruit, September. This type is one of the most useful for informal hedges and borders and is easily grown in any sunny or semi-shady situation.

**LONICERA fragrantissima.** 10 ft.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE. Slender recurving and almost glabrous branches. Broad oval leaves,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, persist until mid-winter. Flowers rather inconspicuous, scarlet-red fruit.

**L. grandiflora rosea.** 10 ft.

BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE. An erect spreading shrub, excellent for border and screen plantings. Great masses of tube-shaped pink flowers in May and June. A profusion of bright red fruits in August. The largest and brightest flowered of the bush Honeysuckles.

**L. maackii.** 12 ft.

AMUR HONEYSUCKLE. Upright stems with short branchlets. Leaves elliptic to oval, dark green, 2 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. long. Flowers yellowish white changing to yellow. Especially attractive during the late summer on account of masses of conspicuous orange-red fruits.

**L. morrowi.** 6 ft.

MORROW'S SPREADING HONEYSUCKLE. Horizontally spreading branches. Leaves smaller than other varieties. Flowers pure white, bright red fruit from August until late fall.

**L. syringantha.** 6 ft.

LILAC HONEYSUCKLE. An upright, slender branched shrub with glabrous leaves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. long, dull bluish green. Flowers tubular-funnel shaped, pale rosy lilac, fragrant.

**L. tatarica.** 10 ft.

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. An upright bush form of a great many uses. An excellent hedging plant. Leaves elliptic-oval. Rather small, typically Honeysuckle shaped flowers, pink and white.

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## Rock Garden Plants



*We grow a complete line of perennial and rock plants.  
Ask for our descriptive catalog.*

## Malus—The Crabapples

8 to 15 ft.

**F**LOWERING CRABAPPLES are an important group of large shrubs or small trees of distinct ornamental value for their varying habits and bloom. They sometimes assume interesting and grotesque shapes. The flowers vary from white to pink and deep carmine, usually appearing before the foliage and completely covering the trees. Red or yellow apple-like fruits from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. across are attractive during the fall months. Crabapples are adapted to specimen or group plantings. They are slower growing than many other plants, but are invaluable material in any garden. Birds are attracted to the maturing fruit.

**M. Arnoldiana.**

ARNOLD CRAB. Pink, single or semi-double flowers, yellow fruit.

**M. Atrosanguinea.**

CARMINE CRAB. Bright pink, fading to light pink.

**M. Eva Rathke.**

EVA RATHKE CRAB. Weeping, 6 ft. Pink flowers.

**M. Floribunda.**

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. Rose colored flowers, red fruit.

**M. Ioensis bechteli.**

BECHTEL'S CRAB. Large double pink flowers, yellow fruit.

**M. Niedzwetzkyana.**

REDVEIN CRAB. Purplish leaf and bloom. Large flowers.

**M. Parkmani.**

PARKMAN CRAB. Double pink flowers, slow growing.

**M. Scheideckeri.**

SCHEIDECKER CRAB. Very showy, pink.

**M. Spectabilis.**

CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. The most floriferous. Large, double pink.

**M. Theifera.**

TEA CRAB. Reddish pink bud, changing to white.

## Philadelphus—The Mockoranges

**PHILADELPHUS—coronarius nivalis.** 8 ft.

SWEET MOCKORANGE. Erect or arching branches. Leaves oval-lance shaped, 2 to 4 ins. long. Flowers in rather dense racemes, white or creamy white, fragrant.

**P. grandiflorus.** 8 ft.

BIG SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE. Similar to above except flowers are much larger, but not fragrant.

**P. lemoine.** 5 ft.

LEMOINE MOCKORANGE. Spreading branches, free flowering, slightly fragrant. A hardy dwarf type with leaves not exceeding 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length.

**P. virginal.** 8 ft.

VIRGIN MOCKORANGE. The best Mockorange. Leaves larger and better color. Flowers 2 in. or more across, double, very fragrant. We recommend this variety over any other one listed.

**PRICES OF SHRUBS** will be found in the Price List Supplement inside of back cover.

**PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius.** 10 ft.

NINEBARK SPIREA. A familiar shrub with heavy wide spreading and recurving branches. Cordate 3-lobed leaves 1 to 3 ins. long, bright yellow at first changing to golden bronzy yellow.

**POTENTILLA fruticosa.** 3 ft.

SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. Branched stems with shreddy bark. Bright yellow flowers throughout the summer.

**PRUNUS glandulosa.** 6 ft.

FLOWERING ALMOND. Narrow lance shaped leaves. Ornamental masses of blush pink or white flowers appear with the foliage in the spring.

**P. tomentosa.** 15 ft.

NANKING CHERRY. A tree-like bush with hairy young branches and broad oval leaves. Flowers numerous, white with bright red calyx appearing just before the leaves. Buds pink. Fruit bright red, globular, about the size of a small cherry.

**P. triloba plena.** 8 ft.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM. Straight ascending or erect branches, profusely covered with delicate pink, double, solitary flowers just before the foliage appears. This is an excellent shrub and we recommend it for every garden.

**RHAMNUS cathartica.** 12 ft.

COMMON BUCKTHORN. Branches usually thorny. Leaves oval to elliptic, shiny, 2 to 3 ins. long. Black fruit  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across. Useful for tall hedges and windbreaks.

**RHODOTYPOS kerrioides.** 8 ft.

JETBEAD. A shrub with handsome bright green, oblong heart-shaped foliage. Single white flowers in May, shiny black fruits persist until the following spring. Thrives in any good soil. We recommend this shrub for either a sunny or shady location.

**RHUS canadensis.** 5 ft.

FRAGRANT SUMAC. An aromatic shrub with ascending or diffuse branches. Leaves 3-lobed, dark glossy green. Inconspicuous yellow flowers in early spring. Slow growing, but a worthy shrub. Pleasing fall colorings.

**R. glabra.** 12 ft.

SMOOTH SUMAC. Narrow, serrated leaflets, light underneath. Large heads of vivid scarlet berries, August and September.

**R. typhina laciniata.** 10 ft.

CUTLEAF OF FERNLEAF SUMAC. Similar to the above, with very finely dissected leaves. A good border subject, giving a rather Japanese effect.

**RIBES alpinum.** 6 ft.

MOUNTAIN CURRANT. An upright and spreading shrub with dense foliage. Leaves 5-lobed, 1 to 2 ins. across. Small, greenish flowers in upright racemes.

## Rosa—The Roses

### ROSA—TYPES

**R. hugonis.** 8 ft.

HUGONIS ROSE. Branches or stems with stout prickles. Leaflets small, oblong, thickly arranged on stems. Flowers bright golden yellow, 2 to 2½ ins. across. May. One of the best type roses.

**R. rugosa.** 8 ft.

RUGOSA ROSE. Upright with large single or semi-double rosy-purple flowers, followed by large brilliant brick-red fruit which persist throughout the summer.

**R. rugosa alba.**

WHITE RUGOSA. Similar to above except white.

**R. rugosa hybrids.**

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Bright red, ends of petals toothed. A continuous bloomer.

PINK GROOTENDORST. Pink. A continuous bloomer.

SIR THOS. LIPTON. Large double white.

### ROSA—CLIMBING AND PILLAR TYPES



*American Pillar Rose.*

AMERICAN PILLAR. Single bright pink.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rosy crimson.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Large heads of double pink flowers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Semi-double, pale pink.

GARDENIA. Creamy yellow.

LADY GAY. Similar to Dorothy Perkins.

MARY WALLACE. Large flowered, semi-double pink.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Brilliant vivid red.

SILVER MOON. Delicate white.

TAUSENDSCHON. Soft pink.

### ROSA—HYBRID TEA AND HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Potted plants of Novelty and Regular varieties. Ask for special list of Tea Roses.

**SAMBUCUS aurea.** 10 ft.

GOLDEN ELDER. Similar in habit and form to the native common Elder except for its golden yellow color. Does best in partly moist situation.



## Spirea—The Spireas

Spireas embrace many useful garden forms. Most of them thrive in any situation and produce profusions of pink or white flowers.

- S. **Anthony Waterer.** 3 ft.  
ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. A very free-flowering, compact shrub with bright crimson flowers in dense, nearly flat corymbs and rather narrow incisely cut leaves.
- S. **froebeli.**  
FROEBEL SPIREA. A taller shrub than the above with broader and rounding oblong leaves. Pinkish crimson flowers.
- S. **opulifolia.** See *Physocarpus opulifolius* (Ninebark).
- S. **prunifolia plena.** 6 ft.  
BRIDALWREATH SPIREA. A graceful shrub with upright slender pubescent branches. Rounded oblong leaves, 1½ to 2 ins. Double white flowers, 1-3 in. across in 3 to 6-flowered umbels. May.
- S. **reevesiana.** 5 ft.  
REEVES SPIREA. Arching branches, dark blue-green, deeply serrated foliage which holds well throughout the season. Double white flowers in rather dense umbels.
- S. **thunbergi.** 5 ft.  
THUNBERG SPIREA. A very graceful early flowering shrub with slender arching branches clothed with feathery bright green foliage, turning to orange or scarlet in the fall. Small white, solitary flowers appear before the leaves. This is one of the best Spireas for garden uses.
- S. **trichocarpa.** 6 ft.  
KOREAN SPIREA. A handsome species from Korea introduced by Arnold Arboretum. Abundant white flowers in umbel-like clusters.
- S. **van houttei.** 8 ft.  
VAN HOUTTE SPIREA. This is one of the most beautiful, hardy, early flowering Spireas. Arching branches, leaves dark blue-green holding well throughout the summer. Many flowered umbels 1 to 2 ins. across. White.
- STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.** 4 ft.  
CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA. Angular spreading, zig-zag branches. Leaves triangular-ovate, deeply lobed and toothed, dark shiny green in summer, turning purplish red and bronze in the fall. Minute white flowers.
- STYRAX japonica.** 25 ft.  
JAPANESE STYRAX. Graceful shrubs of unusually loose and spreading habit with numerous white and mostly fragrant, often pendulous flowers, in racemes or clusters. Leaves elliptic-lance shaped, 1 to 3 ins. long. Flowers in July.
- SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti.** 6 ft.  
SNOWBERRY. The choicest of the Snowberries forming a graceful shapely plant with dense twiggy branches covered with small leaves. Masses of pink to white fruits in the fall.
- S. **racemosus.** 6 ft.  
SNOWBERRY. A shrub readily grown in shady situations. Rather small oblong-rounded leaves; blossoms whitish-pink, followed by the oblong-globular fruit for which this variety is so well known.
- S. **vulgaris.** 5 ft.  
INDIAN CURRANT. Similar to the above. Branches sometimes trailing. Fruit smaller and coral red.

## Syringa—Lilacs



*Hybrid Lilac.*

### SYRINGA—Lilacs.

LILACS ARE A GROUP OF LARGE SHRUBS which rank foremost in their importance as garden subjects and in number of varieties. The blooms consist of large, single or double, many flowered panicles, varying in color from white to pink, purple and dark lavender blue.

Lilacs are easily grown, though the hybrids are slow to start after transplanting. They prefer a heavy loam and will respond quickly to good care.

### SYRINGA species.

#### S. chinensis. 12 ft.

CHINESE LILAC. Slender, often arching branches. Leaves oval-lance shaped, 2 to 4 ins. long. Flowers purple-lilac, red or white, in large, broad panicles, May.

#### S. josikea. 12 ft.

HUNGARIAN LILAC. Upright stout branches. Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong, distinctly veined, bright green, dull above and hairy underneath, 2 to 5 ins. long. Flowers violet and in narrow panicles. June.

#### S. persica. 10 ft.

PERSIAN LILAC. A familiar form with pale lilac or purplish flowers in loose broad panicles. Slender arching branches. Blooms soon after the common lilac.

#### S. persica alba.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. White form of the above.

#### S. villosa. 8 ft.

LATE LILAC. Stout, upright warty branches. Leaves broad, elliptic to oblong, finely veined, dull bright green, 4 to 7 ins. long. Flowers pinkish lilac, medium to broad panicles, May-June.

#### S. vulgaris. 15 ft.

COMMON LILAC. One of the oldest known garden shrubs. Erect stems with trusses of lilac or purplish lilac flowers. This variety is frequently used for hedges and windbreaks.

**SYRINGA**—continued**S. vulgaris alba.**

WHITE COMMON LILAC. Same as above, except white flowers.

**SYRINGA hybrids (FRENCH LILACS).**

BERRYER. Semidouble mauve.

BUFFON. Single, mauve-pink.

CHARLES JOLY. Double, dark violet-purple.

CHARLES X. Single lilac, slightly violet.

EMIL GENTIL. Double, bright cobalt blue.

HUGO KOSTER. Lilac, reddish tinge.

JAN VAN TOL. Single, large white.

LAMARTINE. Single, rosy mauve.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single, dark purplish blue.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER. Double, white.

MME. STEPMAN. Single, white.

MARIE LEMOINE. Double, white.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Single, white.

MICHAEL BUCHNER. Double, pale lavender.

MIRABEAU. Single, lilac.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double, blue.

PASCAL. Single, lilac.

WILLIAM ROBINSON. Double, pinkish violet.

VAUBAN. Double, tender mauve.

**TAMARIX africana.** 10 ft.

AFRICAN TAMARIX. Erect or spreading shrub with reddish brown bark. Very fine feathery foliage. Slender racemes of minute pink flowers. July.

## **Viburnum**

**VIBURNUM dentatum.** 10 ft.

ARROWWOOD. Upright bushy shrub with smooth branches. Broad ovate leaves, deeply ribbed and coarsely toothed. White flowers in cymes 2 to 3 ins. across. Fruit bluish black. Prefers a moist soil.

**V. carlesii.** 5 ft.

FRAGRANT VIBURNUM. A much branched spreading shrub. Leaves broadly oval or rounding, irregularly toothed, dull green and pubescent. Flowers in sub-globular, dense, terminal cymes, 2 to 3 ins. across, pinkish changing to white and very fragrant. May. This is the most beautiful hardy Viburnum for Northern gardens.

**V. lantana.** 15 ft.

WAYFARING TREE. Rather thick wrinkled leaves 2 to 4 ins. long. Flowers white; fruit red, changing to black. Suitable for hedges and especially dry situations.

**V. lentago.** 20 ft.

NANNYBERRY. Slender branches, long pointed winter buds. Leaves dark shiny green. Flowers in cymes, 2 to 5 ins. across. Fruits oval, bluish black, frequently hanging until spring.

*A convenient order form will be found on last page.*

**VIBURNUM—continued****V. molle.** 10 ft.

KENTUCKY VIBURNUM. Robust habit, dark green, hairy foliage. Large flower cymes.

**V. opulus.** 10 ft.

EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH. Smooth light gray branches, broad oval leaves, 3-lobed. Flowers white, cymes 3 to 4 ins. across. Fruit globular to oval, bright scarlet.

**V. opulus nana.** 3 ft.

DWARF CRANBERRY BUSH. A compact small-leaved form of the above.

**V. rhytidophyllum.** 10 ft. (Evergreen.)

LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM. See page 20.

**V. tomentosum.** 8 ft.

DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM. A strong-growing shrub with spreading branches. Hardy, with handsome foliage and showy flowers. Decorative fruits, bright red changing to black. One of the best deciduous Viburnums.

**VITEX Agnus Castus.** 6 ft.

LILAC CHASTE SHRUB. Rather grayish, hairy leaves with a strong aromatic odor. Flowers in dense terminal panicles 5 to 7 ins. long, pale lilac.

**WEIGELA candida.** 6 ft.

WHITE WEIGELA. Spreading more or less arching branches. Rather large, wrinkled or veined leaves 2 to 4 ins. long and nearly as wide. White, tubular funnel-shaped flowers.

**W. Eva Rathke.** 8 ft.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA. Larger and darker reddish green foliage than the above. Blooms frequently throughout the summer. Flowers a distinct crimson red.

**W. rosea.** 6 ft.

PINK WEIGELA. The most cultivated species of Weigela. Similar to others in habit, with bright pink flowers in June.

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**PRICES OF SHRUBS** will be found in the *Price List Supplement* inside of back cover.

**LARGE SIZED SHRUBS**  
See *Price List Supplement* for sizes.

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### Visit Our Nursery During the Late Summer.

At that time you will find our fields full of new plants. They will be the plants which we supply to customers during the fall and spring planting seasons. You can compare the varieties of plants, their thriftiness and vigor, see them in foliage or in flower and finally and intelligently compare the values which we offer.



*Rhododendron Maximum.*

## **Broad-Leaved Evergreens**

### **Rhododendrons**

**T**HE RHODODENDRONS are a group of our most ornamental and most beautiful flowering shrubs which are often completely covered with their showy tresses of brilliant and variously colored flowers. They are attractive throughout the whole year with large deep green foliage. Rhododendrons are especially effective and showy when massed in large groups and when backed by the dark green foliage of other evergreens and conifers, which also make an advantageous shelter for them.

**CULTIVATION.** In the middle western states, success with Rhododendrons and most other broad-leaved evergreens depends primarily on three requirements. These are:

(1) **ACID SOIL.** In the region of the Great Lakes, most garden soils are neutral or slightly alkaline, and since Rhododendrons require an acid soil, special preparation of the ground is the first essential. The simplest way is to excavate the planting bed to a depth of about two feet and fill with acid peat. There is a tendency for peat to loose its acidity due to the entrance of soil water and tap water carrying lime, and in as much as peat is somewhat lacking in plant foods, an acid fertilizer should be added from time to time. For the convenience of our customers we have prepared an acid fertilizer.

(2) **PROTECTION FROM STRONG WINDS.** The drying effect of winds can be avoided by planting in a location which is protected from the prevailing winds by buildings, walls, evergreen trees or tight fences.

(3) **PROTECTION FROM SUN.** Most of the damage from this source is due to winter sun, which strikes the leaves when frozen and causes severe burning. This can be prevented by choosing a situation in

the shade of buildings or evergreens. Pines are especially recommended for protection of this kind. Dogwoods, (*Cornus florida*) planted between the Rhododendrons, furnish excellent shade against the summer sun and produce a most artistic combination.

In addition to these primary requirements, the situation should be well drained, but should be kept moist at all times, especially before it freezes for the winter. Most Ericaceous plants are surface feeders and for this reason the soil around them should never be cultivated deeply. In the fall the bed should be covered with about a foot of oak leaves, which should not be removed in the spring because the decaying leaves form a beneficial acid compost and plant food.

These directions, while absolutely essential, are not difficult to follow and the planter will be well repaid for the efforts expended. Under these conditions, Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel and Azalias will flourish, flower abundantly and their dark green healthy foliage will give a year-round effect that cannot be equaled by any other class of plants.

Rhododendrons are being grown successfully in our vicinity. Prospective customers may have the benefit of our several years of experimental work with Acid Soil Plants. If samples of soil are submitted, acidity tests will be made at a moderate charge.

#### **RHODODENDRON carolinianum. 6 ft.**

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON. Usually low and compact; leaves oval or narrow elliptic. Dense umbels of 5 to 10 broadly funnel-shaped flowers. Pale rose pink, very showy.

#### **R. catawbiense. 6 ft..**

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. One of the most beautiful native mountain shrubs with ascending branches and oval-oblong leaves 3 to 4 ins. long. Broad funnel-shaped, rosy purple flowers arranged in large clusters. Holds its lower branches better than other varieties and develops into a more globe-shaped bush. One of the hardiest Rhododendrons.

#### **R. maximum. 15 ft.**

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON OR GREAT LAUREL. Narrow oblong leaves, 4 to 10 ins. in length. Large, many flowered clusters, pink changing to white, spotted greenish. Also very hardy and is one of the best for foliage effects.

#### **RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS. 3 to 8 ft.**

MRS. C. S. SARGENT. Bright pink with yellow throat.

ALBUM ELEGANS. Blush pink to white.

BOULE de NEIGE. Dwarf white.

DELICATISSIMUM. Flesh pink.

EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac, yellow throat.

PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Bright carmine.

ROSEUM ELEGANS. Rose.

***PRICES of Broad Leaved Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs will be found in the Price List Supplement inside of back cover.***

## Evergreen Shrubs

### COTONEASTER *horizontalis*. 3 ft.

ROCK COTONEASTER. A very dwarf spreading, densely branched form with small elliptic, shiny green leaves which turn to shades of red and bronze in the fall. Pink flowers, June; fruit turns to bright red in September and persists until early winter. An exceptionally interesting variety for use in rock gardens.

### DAPHNE *cneorum*. 4 ft.

GARLAND FLOWER. A dwarf twiggy plant forming a broad mat of prostrate, wiry stems clothed with dark green leaves and tipped with a terminal cluster of bright, fragrant, rose-pink flowers, May. Thrives in semi-shady places and prefers a slightly acid soil.

### ILEX *opaca*. 50 ft.

AMERICAN HOLLY. Spreading short branches forming a narrow pyramidal head. Smooth green leaves with sharp spiny teeth. Globular dull scarlet fruit persist long into the winter. Holly requires special attention in northern gardens. The soil should be a gravelly or well-drained loam, well mixed with Peatmoss. A position sheltered from winds is preferable or they may be protected during winter months by frames covered with burlap or lath screen.

### KALMIA *latifolia*. 6 ft.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Thrives in a well-drained peaty-sandy or loamy soil. Glossy green leaves of beautiful texture. Cup-shaped pink or pinkish white flowers of exquisite symmetrical beauty borne in terminal clusters. This decorative plant requires special attention in northern gardens. The soil should be carefully prepared with ground peatmoss, well drained and given a shady situation, sheltered from strong winds.

### LEUCOTHOE (*catesbaei*). 4 ft.

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE. Straight or arching branches with long, narrow, lance-shaped leaves of a dark, shiny green. Slender nodding racemes with very small white fragrant flowers. In the autumn the foliage, when exposed to the sun, turns to bronzy or deep red. This is an excellent dwarf shrub to be planted with Rhododendrons or Mountain Laurel.



*Kalmia Latifolia.*

### PIERIS *florabunda*. 4 ft.

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA. A low, very compact evergreen shrub with erect or ascending branches. Small dark green leaves. Waxy white flowers in small, dense, upright, terminal panicles. Best in partially shaded situations. Requires an acid soil.

**VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum.** 10 ft.

**LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM.** Semi-evergreen, leathery, dark green finely veined leaves, 3 to 7 ins. long. Flowers yellowish white; fruits red, changing to black. This variety should be protected from strong winter winds.

## Evergreen Ground Cover Plants

Plants suitable for ground cover purposes or underplanting for Evergreens or Evergreen Shrubs.

**EUONYMUS radicans.**

**WINTERCREEPER.** Low procumbent, trailing or climbing branches with small, rounded, oval-elliptic leaves, usually dull green. Prefers a sunny situation.

**HEDERA helix.**

**ENGLISH IVY.** A climbing or creeping vine with 3 to 5 lobed, dark green, veined leaves. Does best in a shady situation where sun and wind will not cause winterburn.

**PACHYSANDRA terminalis.**

**JAPANESE PACHYSANDRA (JAPANESE SPURGE).** Prostrate or ascending stems with alternate, usually coarsely toothed leaves. The foliage is a bright shiny color and usually evergreen. An excellent ground cover plant under trees, shrubs, along borders, etc. Will thrive under pine trees and other large evergreens.

**VINCA minor.**

**MYRTLE.** A familiar creeping evergreen plant useful for carpeting under trees and shrubs. Small, round, shiny, dark green leaves. Blue Myrtle flowers, sparsely produced in June.



*A block of thrifty, vigorous, well-shaped Evergreens in our nursery. Globe Arborvitae appear in the center foreground.*



## Evergreens

**ABIES concolor.** 150 ft.

WHITE FIR. Valuable for ornament and shelter. Tall, stately, cone-shaped tree with long, broad, silvery green foliage. Tips glaucous blue-green. Cones purple or purplish yellow, brown when matured.

**ILEX opaca.** 50 ft.

AMERICAN HOLLY. See page 19.

**JUNIPERUS columnaris.** 15 ft.

COLUMNAR CHINESE JUNIPER. A rapidly growing tree forming a tall narrow column of gray green or blue green foliage. Perfectly hardy and is improved by shearing once or twice during the summer.

**J. pfitzeriana.** 6 ft. (Spreading.)

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. One of the best rapid-growing, spreading Junipers. Sweeping horizontal branches and branchlets with bright, nearly glaucous gray-green foliage. Adaptable to any sunny situation where a low-spreading effect is desired in base plantings or mixed groups of evergreens.

**J. Canadensis.** 3 ft.

COMMON JUNIPER. A native spreading Juniper with ascending branches, sometimes forming patches 20 ft. across. Leaves spiny pointed, light green above, blue green underneath, changing to a reddish or brownish color in winter. Bluish or dark globular fruit. Excellent for dry banks.

**J. horizontalis glauca.** 1 ft.

CREeping JUNIPER. Procumbent, usually with long trailing branches with numerous short branchlets. Mature foliage is scale-like, bluish green or steel blue. Fruit one-third in. across, blue, slightly glaucous. Useful for Rock Gardens and for slopes.

**J. sabina.** 6 ft.

SAVIN JUNIPER. A spreading or nearly trailing evergreen shrub, branchlets slender, leaves needle-shaped, dark, dull green. A good spreading variety, but does not mature as gracefully as *J. pfitzeriana*.

**J. suecica.** 15 to 30 ft.

SWEDISH JUNIPER. Columnar; rather long, spiny, light bluish green leaves. Branches and branchlets with nodding or drooping tips. This Juniper does not die out through the center and is superior to Irish Juniper.

**J. virginiana.** 50 ft.

RED CEDAR. Conical to columnar tree, spreading or upright branches. Leaves spiny-pointed, spreading or scale-like. Fruit brownish or reddish violet, globular. An important evergreen for backgrounds in gardens, accents in plantings and windbreaks.  
*We can supply specimens up to 20 feet.*

**J. virginiana cannarti.** 15 ft.

CANNART REDCEDAR. Similar to *J. virginiana* in form. Very dark, nearly glossy green foliage. Holds color well throughout the year. Bluish fruit. An excellent variety.

**J. virginiana glauca.** 15 ft.

SILVER REDCEDAR. A beautiful variety with silvery blue foliage. One of the most conspicuous forms.

**J. virginiana keteleeri.** 15 ft.

A splendid pyramidal evergreen of formal character. A dense, compact growth with deep green scale-like leaves.

**J. virginiana kosteri.** 4 ft.

KOSTER CEDAR. A spreading type similar in habit to Pfitzer Juniper, except lower and of a more uniform, prostrate, compact habit.

**PICEA, SPRUCE.**

*Norway Spruce.*

**P. canadensis.** 75 ft.

WHITE SPRUCE. Ascending branches, usually with drooping branchlets. Leaves slightly curved, long, rather sharp, bluish-green. A very decorative species. Of dense habit when young. Endures heat and drought better than many other Spruces, but is subject to attack by red spider and Spruce gall aphids.

**P. excelsa.** 100-150 ft.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Spreading pendulous branches. Leaves quadrangular, sharp at the end, usually dark shiny green. This is perhaps the most planted variety of Spruce. It is of rapid growth and used extensively for shelters and wind-breaks. Of graceful, dense habit when young, but becomes thin and ragged after 25 or 30 years. Cones purplish green, turning brown, cylindrical, 4 to 7 ins. long.

**P. pungens glauca.** 100 ft.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Horizontal stout branches in whorls, forming a broad, regular pyramid.

Leaves rigid, incurved, spiny, glaucous bluish to whitish green. An ornamental Spruce which is valuable when planted as a specimen tree.

**PINUS, PINES.****PINUS mughus.** 4 ft.

MUGHO PINE. A handsome, hardy, dwarf, evergreen shrub with low ascending branches densely clothed with bright green foliage. Ornamental as single specimens in rock gardens or as covering for rocky banks. Especially useful for foundation plantings.

**P. densiflora.** 10 ft.

JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE. An excellent dwarf form with horizontally spreading branches forming a dense, flat topped, table-like bush. Foliage of an unusually good green color throughout the year.

**P. nigra.** 100 ft.

AUSTRIAN PINE. Stout, spreading branches arranged in whorls, forming a symmetrical pyramid. Leaves stiff, sharply pointed, dark green, 3 to 6 ins. long. Makes a desirable large tree. Very hardy.

**P. strobus.** 100-150 ft.

WHITE PINE. Horizontal branches, forming a dense open topped pyramid, often picturesque. Branches greenish or grayish brown. Leaves fine, soft bluish green, 2 to 4 ins. long; a rapid growing variety. One of our best native Pines.

**P. sylvestris.** 75 ft.

SCOTCH PINE. A broad pyramidal tree when young, usually maturing with a rounded, open top; sometimes picturesque. Leaves rigid, pointed, somewhat twisted and of a good bluish-green color, especially on the young branches. Scotch Pines are not as graceful in old age as the White and Austrian types.

**RETINOSPORA, CYPRESS.**

**R. plumosa.** 30 ft.

PLUME CYPRESS. Dense conical habit; branches almost erect, with slender branchlets of feathery appearance. Leaves flat, spreading and pointed, bright green. May be sheared and is useful in formal work. A beautiful evergreen, but we do not recommend this variety for situations with strong winter wind exposures.

**R. plumosa aurea.** 30 ft.

GOLDEN PLUME CYPRESS. A yellow form of the above.

**R. plumosa flavescens.** 3 ft.

DWARF GOLDEN PLUME CYPRESS. A low, broad conical to round topped bush with dense foliage. Branchlets tipped bright yellow. Will thrive best in a partially sheltered and moist situation.

**R. squarrosa veitchei.** 30 ft.

MOSS CYPRESS. A densely branched bushy tree with spreading, feathery branchlets. Long, flat, soft, spreading leaves, glaucous blue-green above, silvery underneath, extremely graceful. This variety is one of the very best of the Cypress group, but is not recommended for windy, hot or dry situations.

**TAXUS, YEW.**

**TAXUS baccata repandens.** 2 ft.

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. A dwarf, spreading, closely branched type; slender, rich, dull green leaves, yellowish underneath,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. long,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide. An excellent, slow-growing Yew, suitable for dwarf hedges and mixed plantings; the hardiest of this type.

**T. canadensis.** 3 ft.

CANADA YEW. Prostrate shrub with wide spreading, slender branches. Leaves short, narrow, less crowded, yellowish green, turning somewhat reddish during the winter. Globular red fruit.

**T. cuspidata.** 10 ft.

SPREADING JAPANESE YEW. Wide spreading and ascending branches clothed with rich dark green, rather shiny foliage. Bright scarlet red fruit in the autumn. This variety is one of the most vigorous and hardiest of the Yews. It is recommended for any type of foundation plantings, mixed plantings or as specimens. It will thrive especially well in shady situations.

**THUYA, ARBORVITAE.**

*Thuya Pyramidalis*—  
*Pyramidal Arborvitae*.

**THUYA occidentalis. 50 ft.**

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Short horizontal branches ascending at the ends, forming a narrow pyramidal, usually compact head. Leaves flat, spreading, bright green, changing to a dull brownish green in winter. This type is used extensively in ornamental plantings, hedges and windbreaks. May be sheared into any shape desired.

**T. globosa. 4 ft.**

GLOBE ARBORVITAE. A dwarf type forming a perfect globe. Branchlets and foliage close and dense. Grayish green. Ideal for formal work.

**T. Hoveyi. 5 ft.**

HOVEY ARBORVITAE. Similar to the above except of looser habit. Foliage lighter green and turns more brownish in winter.

**T. pyramidalis. 25 ft.**

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. A narrow columnar form of distinct value in formal work and as specimens. New growth bright green, turning darker green and holding color throughout the winter.

**T. sibirica. 10 ft.**

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE. A broad, symmetrical and compact rather flat-pyramidal form, with a bluish green flecked foliage. This is the hardiest of the lower growing bushy varieties.

**T. orientalis (Biota). 20 ft.**

ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Spreading ascending branches with narrow, slender branchlets and leaves. Conical or pyramidal habit. A beautiful formal type when young, but maturing with a rather straggly habit.

**TSUGA, HEMLOCK.****TSUGA canadensis. 75 ft.**

CANADIAN HEMLOCK. A tree with spreading horizontal to ascending branches with pendulous or recurved tips. Leaves narrow, short, dark, shiny green, usually dense, giving the tree light, graceful habit, especially when young. Suitable for hedges or specimens and can be grown easily in shady locations. Not recommended for very hot, dry or windy situations.

**VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum.**

LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM. See page 20.

**PRICES ON ALL STOCK LISTED in this book will be found in the Price List Supplement inside of back cover.**

## Climbing Vines

### **AKEBIA quintata.**

**FIVE-LEAF AKEBIA.** A hardy vine of graceful appearance, especially adapted to places where a dense shade is not wanted. Leaves 5-lobed; flowers purplish or violet brown. Not attacked by insects or fungus.

### **AMPELOPSIS englemanni.**

**ENGLEMAN CREEPER.** Large, 5-lobed, dark green leaves. A dense grower which will cling to masonry walls when established.

### **A. tricuspidata veitchii.**

**BOSTON IVY.** The familiar and popular Ivy which is used extensively for covering walls. Deeply lobed, shiny green leaves, which turn to pleasing autumn colors. Grows rapidly after it is established and clings to its supports tenaciously.

### **BIGNONIA radicans.**

**TRUMPET VINE.** An old-fashioned favorite vine with dense foliage and reddish-orange trumpet-shaped flowers.

### **CELASTRUS scandens.**

**BITTERSWEET.** A native vine which is valuable for covering trellises, trees, walls, banks, etc. Rather large leaves; yellow flowers, followed by clusters of orange fruits which open when ripe and disclose conspicuous scarlet seeds.

### **CLEMATIS orientalis.**

**ORIENTAL CLEMATIS.** A rapid grower with thin, glaucous, 3-parted or lobed leaves. Yellow flowers, tinted greenish, 1½ ins. across.

### **C. paniculata.**

**VIRGINS BOWER.** The most common of the fall blooming species. Of vigorous growth with 3 to 5-lobed leaves, 2 to 4 ins. long. Great masses of star-shaped, fragrant white flowers in August. Prefers a moist, loamy soil and sunny situation. Very hardy.

### **CLEMATIS hybrid types.**

**LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.**

**HENRYI.** Large creamy white flowers.

**JACKMANI.** Large purple flowers.

### **HEDERA helix.**

**ENGLISH IVY.** See page 20.



*Polygonum Auberti.*  
*Silver Lace Vine.*

**EUONYMUS radicans.**

WINTERCREEPER. See page 20.

**LONICERA halliana.**

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. A vine of dense twiggy growth and foliage. Round-elliptic, nearly evergreen leaves. Fragrant flowers, white, changing to yellow. An excellent cover for trellises or ground cover on banks.

**L. sempervirens.**

TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Similar to Hall's Honeysuckle, except taller, with orange-scarlet or sometimes yellow flowers.

**POLYGONUM auberti.**

SILVER LACE VINE. Grows with great rapidity and densely covers large areas with long heart-shaped leaves. Clouds of minute white flowers appear in August and persist until frost. Adaptable to almost any situation. See cut, page 25.

**SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides.**

CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Round bright green hydrangea-like leaves on branches which cling by means of aerial rootlets. Flowers in large, flat clusters, studded with flaky quadrangular blooms. A vine of unusual appearance and quite rare.

**WISTERIA sinensis.**

CHINESE WISTERIA. Long, smooth-barked twining branches with leaflets on stems from 4 to 6 ins. long. Drooping terminal, cone-shaped racemes of blue-violet flowers. One of the most highly prized of all vines for garden uses.



## Rock Garden Plants

We offer our customers a wide, sensible collection of dwarf growing, hardy plants suitable for Rock Gardens.

This collection includes dwarf Achilleas, Anemones, Columbines, Arabis, Arenaria, English Daisies, Bellflowers, Dianthus, Erinus, Geum sibiricum, Creeping Baby's Breath, Helianthemums, Candytufts, Edelweis, Forget-me-nots, Nepeta, Alpine Poppies, Pachysandra, Creeping Phlox, Primulas, Saponaria, Saxifraga, Silene, a large assortment of hardy Sedums and Sempervivums, Creeping Thyme, Tunica, Veronicas, Violas and many other varieties of plants which are adaptable to this novel and interesting form of gardening.

A complete list will be sent upon request.

## Shade Trees

### ACER. MAPLE.

#### A. dasycarpum. 75 ft.

SILVER MAPLE. A quick, erect growing and rather graceful tree with large 3 to 5-lobed leaves, green above, silvery underneath. Silver Maples are easily grown in most any soil or situation.

#### A. palmatum. 20 ft.

JAPAN MAPLE. Handsome shrubs or small trees of dense, graceful habit and beautiful foliage. Delicate shades of red and green in early spring and brilliantly hued in the fall.

#### A. ginnala. 20 ft.

AMUR MAPLE. Small, prettily cut or lobed leaves, reddish in early spring turning to bright red in the autumn. An especially useful tree for hedges or screen plantings.

#### A. palmatum atropurpureum. 15 ft.

BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Similar to Japan Maple with dark reddish purple or blood-red leaves. Very conspicuous and used principally as specimens in lawns, etc.

#### A. platanoides. 75 ft.

NORWAY MAPLE. Heart-shaped, 5-lobed, dark shiny green leaves. Spreading and ascending branches forming a large round or oval head. The leaves turn pale yellow in the autumn. The finest Maple for avenue plantings.

#### A. saacharum. 75 ft.

SUGAR MAPLE. An excellent street or shade tree of slow, unright and dense growth. Large dark green leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in the fall.

### BETULA papyrifera. 75 ft.

CANOE BIRCH. An ornamental tree with a white trunk and a loose, graceful head when mature. Branches brown, slender; leaves dark green, shiny, oblong-oval, deeply toothed. Yellow autumn tints. We can furnish Canoe Birch in single trunked specimens or in clumps with several trunks, similar to trees frequently seen in their native habitat. See cut on page 1.

### CARPINUS carolina. 30 ft.

HORNBEAM. A graceful small tree with very slender branches and small birch-like leaves.

### CATALPA bungei. 15 ft.

UMBRELLA CATALPA. A globe-shaped tree with large heart-shaped leaves. Used extensively as sheared specimen trees in lawns, producing, in general, an effect totally lacking in artistic value.

### CORNUS florida.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD. See page 5.



*Moving large native Hawthorns.*

### **CRATAEGUS. HAWTHORN.**

- C. oxycantha** Paul's Scarlet. 15 ft.  
PAUL'S SCARLET THORN. Spreading branches with stout spines. Leaves long, heart-shaped, 3 to 5-lobed. Double bright scarlet flowers. One of the showiest Hawthorns.
- C. cordata.**
- C. oxycantha.**
- C. crus-galli.** Native types of Hawthorns adaptable to many uses and situations in the landscape. Branches usually spreading thick, greenish gray, brownish toward the tips. White flowers borne in profusion, followed in late summer with globular, apple-like fruits of bright red or scarlet. We can furnish large sized landscape specimens.

### **LARIX leptolepis.** 75 ft.

JAPANESE LARCH. Horizontal branches forming a pyramidal head. Soft bluish-green needle-like foliage. A graceful, ornamental tree used for specimens.

### **LIQUIDAMBER styracifolia.** 50 ft.

SWEET GUM. A small bushy tree with glossy green, aromatic, 5 to 7-lobed leaves which turn to a deep purplish crimson in the autumn.

### **MAGNOLIA glauca.** 20 ft.

SWEET BAY. A desirable shrub with ascending-spreading branches and large oblong lance-shaped, glossy foliage. Sweet scented, creamy white flowers, 3 ins. across. July. Does best in a moist, acid soil.

### **M. soulangeana.** 20 ft.

SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Large white bell-shaped flowers; purplish outside, sometimes fragrant. The flowers precede the foliage in the spring. Used mostly as specimens in lawns.



**OXYDENDRON arboreum.** 50 ft.

SOURWOOD. A valuable tree in massed plantings. Deeply fissured bark. Long, drooping, loose panicles of small white flowers appear in July. Foliage turns to bronzy red in the late summer.

**PLATANUS orientalis.** 100 ft.

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE. A very broad, round-headed tree of large proportions, suitable for avenue planting. Dull gray or greenish white bark which peels off the trunk and branches in the autumn. 5 to 7-lobed, bright green leaves.

**POPULUS bolleana.** 75 ft.

BOLLEANA POPLAR. A tall, narrow-topped or columnar tree with silvery white shoots and triangular toothed foliage. A distinct Poplar for use where columnar effects are desired.

**PRUNUS pissardi.** 20 ft.

PURPLE LEAVED PLUM. An ornamental Plum with purple leaves and dark wine-red fruit.

**P. othello.** 20 ft.

NEWPORT PLUM. A better form of Purple Leaved Plum than the above. Vigorous ascending branches with large dark reddish purple leaves. One of the best of the purple leaved trees.

**QUERCUS palustris.** 100 ft.

PIN OAK. Rather short spreading branches forming a symmetrical pyramidal head. A handsome, rapidly-growing avenue tree. Leaves deeply pinnate, sometimes almost to the midrib; 5 to 7-lobed, toothed, bright red in the autumn. Perhaps the most beautiful and useful of the Oaks.

**SALIX babylonica.** 50 ft.

WEeping WILLOW. Wavy, bright green foliage borne on slender, pendant branches. Usually planted along banks of streams.

**S. caprea.** 50 ft.

PUSSY WILLOW. Broad, light green, hairy leaves. Conspicuous silvery white catkins appear before the foliage. Branches of this tree are frequently cut for indoor decoration in early spring.

**S. pentandra.** 25 ft.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW. Large elliptic to broad lance-shaped, dark green, shining leaves. A very pretty small tree, but frequently subject to leaf-eating insects during the summer.

**SORBUS aucuparia.** 50 ft.

MOUNTAIN ASH. Grown for its graceful, nearly fern-like foliage, white flowers and ornamental scarlet-red fruit which persists through the summer and fall. Perfectly hardy and thrives best in a slightly moist situation.

**TILLIA platyphyllos.** 100 ft.

BIG LEAF EUROPEAN LINDEN. A fine, large pyramidal tree. Foliage thick, forming a dense shade. Fragrant. Used extensively in European countries as pleached or espalier trees.

**ULMUS americana.** 100 ft.

AMERICAN ELM. Our native tall, stately, graceful, usually vase-shaped tree with dark green serrated leaves. The Elm is of rapid growth and is one of the most planted street trees where a high-headed arching effect is desired.

**ULMUS—continued****U. moline.** 100 ft.

**MOLINE ELM.** A rapid-growing type of Elm developing a single strong central leader. This tree will not form large crotches which split during heavy storms like American Elms.

**U. pumila.**

**DWARF ASIATIC ELM.** A rapid-growing, graceful, small tree with slender, usually drooping branches. Leaves small, oval-elliptic to lance-shaped, smooth, dark green. This dwarf Elm is of merit as a specimen tree or as a screen or hedge plant.



## Fruit Trees

### STANDARD APPLES

Delicious  
McIntosh Red  
Northern Spy

Greening  
Red Astrachan  
Baldwin

### DWARF APPLES

Same As Above.

### STANDARD PEARS

Bartlett

Clapp Favorite

### DWARF PEARS

Bartlett

Clapp Favorite

### SOUR CHERRY

Montmorency

### SWEET CHERRY

Windsor

### PEACHES

Early Elberta  
Elberta  
J. H. Hale

Rochester  
Early Crawford

### PLUMS

Burbank

## Small Fruits

### CURRANTS

Wilder

### GRAPES

Agawam  
Campbell's Early  
Worden

Concord  
Niagara

### RASPBERRY (RED)

Latham

Cuthbert

### STRAWBERRIES

Mastodon (Everbearing)

*PRICES of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits appear in the Price List Supplement inside of back cover.*

# Garden Supplies

*For Better  
Gardens*

IMPORTED GRANULATED  
**PEAT MOSS**  
TORG  MULL

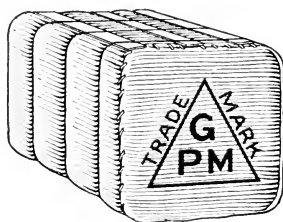
*For Flowers,  
Plants and  
Lawns*

The recognized brand for quality and quantity per bale.

## 12 Reasons Why Thousands Use GPM Peat Moss in their Gardens

- 1—It is an organic material that contributes to the humus content of the soil.
- 2—It assures a constancy of moisture about the plant root level at all times. Peat Moss is capable of absorbing from 12 to 15 times its weight in moisture. Laboratory tests show 18 times.
- 3—It has special root growth promoting substances scientifically known as auximones, comparable to vitamins in food.
- 4—It lightens heavy clay soil and puts the soil in a friable condition.
- 5—It binds and holds moisture in light sandy soil.
- 6—It is free from weed seeds or fungus growth of any kind.
- 7—It is clean, odorless and pleasant to work with.
- 8—It is economical to use. One bale will spread approximately three hundred square feet, one inch deep.
- 9—It is good winter mulch, as it will insulate the soil against frequent freezing and thawing effects which tend to damage the perennial plants by breaking the roots.
- 10—It is a good summer mulch or top dressing, as it conserves moisture, prevents baking and crusting of the top soil, keeps down weeds, reduces the need for frequent cultivation and gives a rich dark brown background for the bright flowers and green foliage of the growing plants.
- 11—It acts as a reservoir for plant food applied in the form of concentrated commercial fertilizers.

*Full Descriptive Booklet upon Request*



Note difference between Gladioli grown with and without Mulch Paper.

## GATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER

**G**ATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER is essentially an agent for increasing soil warmth, soil temperature and for eliminating some of the drudgery of weeding and cultivating that has been the lot of the gardener for centuries. It adds heat units to and conserves moisture units in the soil mass in much the same way that fertilizers add to the natural store of plant food elements.

There are certain conditions where additional soil warmth and soil moisture are not needed to effect healthy plant development, and since the action of Gator-Hide Mulch is based upon certain scientific principles, an understanding of these will permit the gardener to use Gator-Hide to the best possible advantage at all times. **Send for 35-page booklet, "The Miracle of Mulch Paper."**

## FLAGSTONE

Sawed sandstone flagging 2 ins. thick, suitable for garden walks, terraces, copings on garden walls, etc. This stone is easily cut or broken into any desired pattern or shape.

Our flagstone may be had in colors varying from gray to buff or variegated buff and may be made to harmonize with any garden layout.

## GRASS SEED

**Special Lawn Mixture.** Fancy re-cleaned seeds, mixed to our own formula. For general use on lawns in sunny locations where a thick velvety turf is desired.

**Special Shady Lawn Mixture.** A mixture including *Poa trivialis*, the best grass for shady places.

## LAWN HOSE



### U. S. CORRUGATED LAWN HOSE

Made with a basis of tough, flexible fabric, impregnated inside and out by thick durable rubber. One piece construction. No covers to rip off. . . A valuable feature that adds long life and service to the hose.



## HOSE WASHERS

$\frac{3}{4}$  in. Rubber Washers for Hose Couplings.

## PERFECTION HOSE COUPLINGS

Quickly attachable, no bands or clamps necessary.

## PERFECTION HOSE MENDERS

For joining broken lengths of hose. Easy to attach.

## PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE NOZZLES

A solid brass nozzle. The stream of water is easily controlled by a partial turn of the nozzle, making either a coarse or fine spray.

## LAWN SPRINKLERS

We Carry a Complete Line of  
SKINNER SPRINKLERS

Ask for a new booklet describing various types of Lawn Sprinklers, Overhead and Underground Irrigation systems.

## PLANT LABELS

**The B. & W. Aluminum Plant Label.** A permanent weather-proof label made of stout aluminum wires with an Aluminum back and cover. Two cards in each holder. The name of the plant may be written in pencil or ink and will last indefinitely.

## PLANT SUPPORTS

**Timesaver Plant Supports.** A long-lived, low-priced, adjustable, heavily galvanized, support.

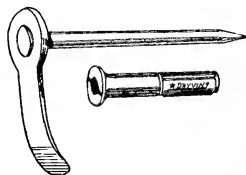
A Java cord may be easily adjusted for height and size of loop, making it adaptable to

a great range of plants. They are inconspicuous in the garden. Being of small size, they are covered by the foliage of the plants.



## VINE SUPPORTS

**Vyn-Tach Hooks.** The simplest supports for use on wooden or masonry walls. They are driven into wood and may be used with an expansion shield on cement. Specify whether wanted for wood or cement.



# Fertilizers

## A Lawn and Garden Top Dressing



### Dehydrated Cow Manure and Peat Moss

**Driconure is radically different**, combining advantages that cannot fail to interest you because of their practical value.

—is a turf dressing unlike any substitute medium.

—is a perfect buffer or filler for mixing with chemical concentrate fertilizers—prevents the leeching of the fertilizer—gaining the maximum value of the chemicals and making the plant food elements available over a longer period of time.

—is an organic food for soil organisms, which organisms make chemical fertilizing media available as plant food. **Driconure** being natural food for these organisms, they multiply rapidly and their multiplication helps pulverize the soil into a loam, thereby increasing aeration and water holding capacity.

—is the perfect carrier for arsenate of lead. Mixed proportionately, Japanese Beetle larvae, worms, bugs and other insect life are destroyed.

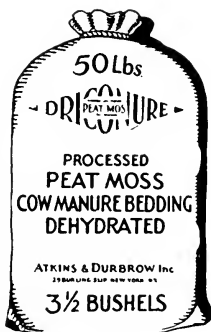
—may be mixed with sticky chemical concentrate fertilizers making them easy to apply and to spread evenly.

—is sterile, weedless, and does not first have to be composted to hasten decomposition.

—is concentrated five to one, and will regain its original form when coming in contact with the moisture in the soil.

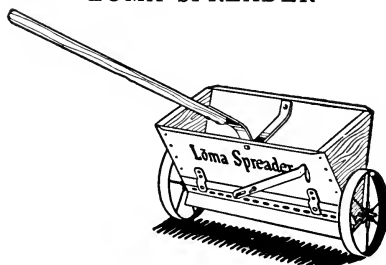
—is easy to apply and easy to handle. Packed in bags of about 50 lbs.

—is cow manure on a peat moss base; dehydrated.



LOMA is a scientifically prepared, balanced plant food which will give startling results. Produces velvety green lawns, tall, sturdy flowering plants and luscious fresh vegetables. It is rich in nitrogen, the most vital and usually the most needed element. Loma is quick acting and long lived. Raw materials are blended to make Loma the ideal plant food. Analysis 5-10-4.

### LOMA SPREADER



### Companion to your Lawn-mower

The sure way to have a uniformly green lawn is to apply Loma with a Loma Spreader. Speeds up the work. Evens up the application. Made in 14 in. and 30 in. widths.

### BloomAid. Analysis 5-10-4

A complete fertilizer filling every garden need. Use 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. For use on flower or vegetable gardens, trees or shrubs.

### Vigoro. Analysis 4-12-4

Is a specially prepared plant food. It contains all of the elements necessary to grow flowers, lawns, vegetables, shrubbery and trees. It is clean and odorless. Complete directions on every bag.

### "AAA" Sulphate of Ammonia (20%)

Used for its nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It tends to create an acid reaction in soil. Do not let it touch green growth. Use 1 lb. to 50 sq. ft.

**PRICES of Fertilizers will be found in Price List Supplement inside back cover.**

**"AAA" Super Phosphate**

Sixteen per cent available. Bone phosphate the most available form. Use on grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of phosphoric acid.

**"AAA" Ground Bone Meal**

A slow acting fertilizer, rich in phosphate. Excellent for roses. Nitrogen, 17%; phosphoric acid, 27%.

**Par-Plus Brand Sheep Manure**

This is a pure, natural Manure, and its effect is immediate; it is excellent in the vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills; it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. 2% nitrogen, 1½% phosphoric acid, 1½% potash.

**INSECTICIDES****Arsenate of Lead**

(Dry.) For dusting and spraying. Solves the problem of controlling practically all leaf-eating insects in an efficient manner.

**Bordeaux Mixture**

(Dry.) The best fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gals. liquid.

**Carbo Spray. (Liquid)**

A dormant spray. For scales of all kinds on fruit or shade trees. 1 gal. makes from 25 to 30 gals. of spray.

**Grape Dust**

A powder preparation used for mildew, black fly and other insects, also for fungus diseases.

**Lime Sulphur. (Powder)**

For dormant spray use 12 to 15 lbs. to each 50 gals. of water. For summer spray, 3 to 4 lbs. to each 50 gals. of water.

**Nicotinum-Nicotine Sulphate. (40%)**

An easy, convenient spray to use for Green Aphis, etc. Use 1 oz. to every 8 gals. of spray. The effectiveness is greatly increased by the addition of 1 to 1½ lbs. of Potassium Oleate to each 50 gals. of spray.

**Slug Shot**

The standard remedy for currant worms, rose slugs, cabbage worms and almost any soft-shelled insects that infest the vegetable or flower garden.

**Sulphur**

Used principally for checking mildew. It is also used as a preventive and cure for San Jose Scale, when it is used in connection with lime and salt.

**Potassium Oleate. (Paste)**

A strong soap spreader. Increases the effectiveness of any spray in either summer or winter. Use from 2 to 3 lbs. to each 100 gals.

**Volck**

An Ortho spray of great value for the summer control of scale insects, mealy bug, white flies, red spiders, rust mites, aphids and thrips.

**Smith Double-Barrel Dust Guns**

A practical dust gun for small garden use. May be used for Slug Shot, Grape Dust, Arsenate of Lead, etc.

**Lowell Pump Sprayers**

A hand operated liquid spray pump, useful around the house and garden. 1 qt. capacity.

**PRICES OF GARDEN SUPPLIES** listed in this catalog will be found in Price List Supplement inside back cover.



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Grosse Ile, Michigan

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On account of the bulky nature, ORDERS CONSIGNED TO POINTS OUTSIDE OF THE DETROIT AREA WILL BE SHIPPED BY EXPRESS, CHARGES COLLECT, unless we are specifically instructed otherwise. We endeavor to use our best judgment and to make shipment by the fastest, most economical method, depending on bulk and weight of shipment. During the usual shipping seasons, ORDERS FROM CUSTOMERS WITHIN THE DETROIT AREA WILL BE DELIVERED FREE.

All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of crop by drought or other unavoidable causes. All shipments travel at the risk and cost of purchaser. We give no warranty expressed or implied as to description, quality or productiveness of nursery stock, bulbs or plants which we sell. Upon proper proof we will quickly replace any stock which is not true to name.

## NOTICE

**See our Perennial and Alpine Catalog for instructions on ordering Perennial plants.**

Check here ☐

Please send me your latest Perennial and Alpine Plant list.

**No nursery stock sent C.O.D.**

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